

ARTISANAL MINING AND PROPERTY RIGHTS UNDER THE STRENGTHENING TENURE AND RESOURCE RIGHTS II (STARR II) IDIQ

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT APRIL 1– JUNE 30, 2021



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Photo: Debriefing with the AMPR supported Camp-Goum Women's Livelihood Group in Boda Sub-Prefecture. Photo by Junior Delphin.

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ARTISANAL MINING AND PROPERTY RIGHTS TASK ORDER UNDER THE STRENGTHENING TENURE AND RESOURCE RIGHTS II (STARR II) IDIQ

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT APRIL I – JUNE 30, 2021

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	African Development Bank
ALS	<i>Antenne Locale de Suivi</i> (Kimberley Process monitoring committee at the commune level)
AFPE	<i>Association des Femmes pour la Promotion de l'Entreprenariat</i> (Association of Women for the Promotion of Entrepreneurship)
AMPR	Artisanal Mining and Property Rights
APCM	<i>Appui à la Professionnalisation des Coopératives Minières</i> (Support for the Professionalization of Mining Cooperatives)
ASM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining
BECDOR	<i>Bureau d'Évaluation et de Contrôle de Diamant et d'Or</i> (Bureau of Evaluation and Regulation of Diamonds and Gold)
CAR	Central African Republic
CLPR	<i>Comité Local de Paix et Réconciliation</i> (local peace-building committee)
CLS	<i>Comité Local de Suivi</i> (Kimberley Process monitoring committee at zone level)
CNS	<i>Comité National de Suivi</i> (Kimberley Process monitoring committee at national level)
COP	Chief of Party
CRAFT	Code of Risk mitigation for ASM engaging in Formal Trade
CTRE-RCA	<i>Comité Technique, de Réflexion et d'Echange de la République Centrafricaine</i> (Technical Reflection and Exchange Committee of the Central African Republic)
CTRJCR-RCA	Technical Committee in charge of the Revision of Legal and Regulatory Texts for the Mining and Petroleum Sectors in the Central African Republic
DCi	Diamond Counsellor International
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ENABEL	<i>Agence Belge de Développement</i> (Belgian Development Agency)
ENC	<i>Elie Numerique Centrafrique</i>
ERT	Emergency Response Team
EU	European Union
GEMINCA	<i>Gemmes et Minéraux de Centrafrique</i> (National Society of Gems and Minerals of the Central African Republic)
GODICA	Strengthening the governance of CAR's artisanal diamond and gold mining sectors
GoCAR	Government of the Central African Republic

GTSM-RCA	<i>Groupe de Travail du Secteur Minier de la République Centrafricaine</i> (Mining Sector Working Group of the Central African Republic)
ICGLR	International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGO	International non-governmental organization
IPIS	International Peace Information Service
IR	Intermediate Result
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices
KP	Kimberley Process
KPCS	Kimberley Process Certification Scheme
KPPS	Kimberley Process Permanent Secretariat
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MHASNR	Ministry of Humanitarian Action Solidarity and National Reconciliation
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
MMG	Ministry of Mines and Geology
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
OF	Operational Framework
OU	Operating Unit
PRADD	Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development
PGRN	<i>Projet de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles</i> (Natural Resources Management Project)
SCED	<i>Société Centrafricaine d'Exploitation Diamantifère</i> (Central African Diamond Exploitation Society)
SMARTER	Sustainable Mining by Artisanal Miners
SODEMI	<i>Société pour le Développement Minier de la Côte d'Ivoire</i> (Society for the Mining Development of Côte d'Ivoire)
STARR II	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II
UNCMCA	<i>Union nationale des coopératives minières de Centrafrique</i> (National Union of Mining Cooperatives of Central Africa)
USAF	<i>Unité Spéciale Anti-Fraude</i> (Anti-Fraud Police Unit)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

USG	United States Government
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs)
WB	World Bank
ZEA	<i>Zone d'Exploitation Artisanale</i> (Artisanal Mining Zone)

I.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Artisanal Mining and Property Rights (AMPR) project supports the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to improve land and resource governance and strengthen property rights for all members of society, especially women. It serves as USAID's vehicle for addressing complex land and resource issues around artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) in the Central African Republic (CAR) using a multidisciplinary approach. The project focuses primarily on diamond—and to a lesser extent, gold—production as well as targeted technical assistance to other USAID Missions and Operating Units (OUs) in addressing land and resource governance issues within the ASM sector. AMPR builds upon activities and lessons from the Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development (PRADD I and II) projects. The AMPR contract was signed on September 28, 2018, for an initial base period of three years with two option years, which were granted last year. The present report summarizes progress during Quarter 3 of AMPR's third year of project implementation.

Objective 1 aims to strengthen CAR's capacity for implementing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) requirements. To launch the initiative, the AMPR team conducted a gap analysis and identified recommendations to stem the tide of rapidly expanding rough diamond smuggling and to remove barriers to implementing the Kimberley Process (KP) Operational Framework (OF). AMPR supports miner education, awareness-raising, and implementing capacity-building measures such as logistical support for local KP Focal Points and the strengthening of local monitoring committees. AMPR is designing the conceptual framework for piloting decentralized artisanal mining zones (*Zones d'Exploitation Artisanale*, ZEAs) with innovations for local revenue management while also examining lessons learned and opportunities for miner parcel certification.

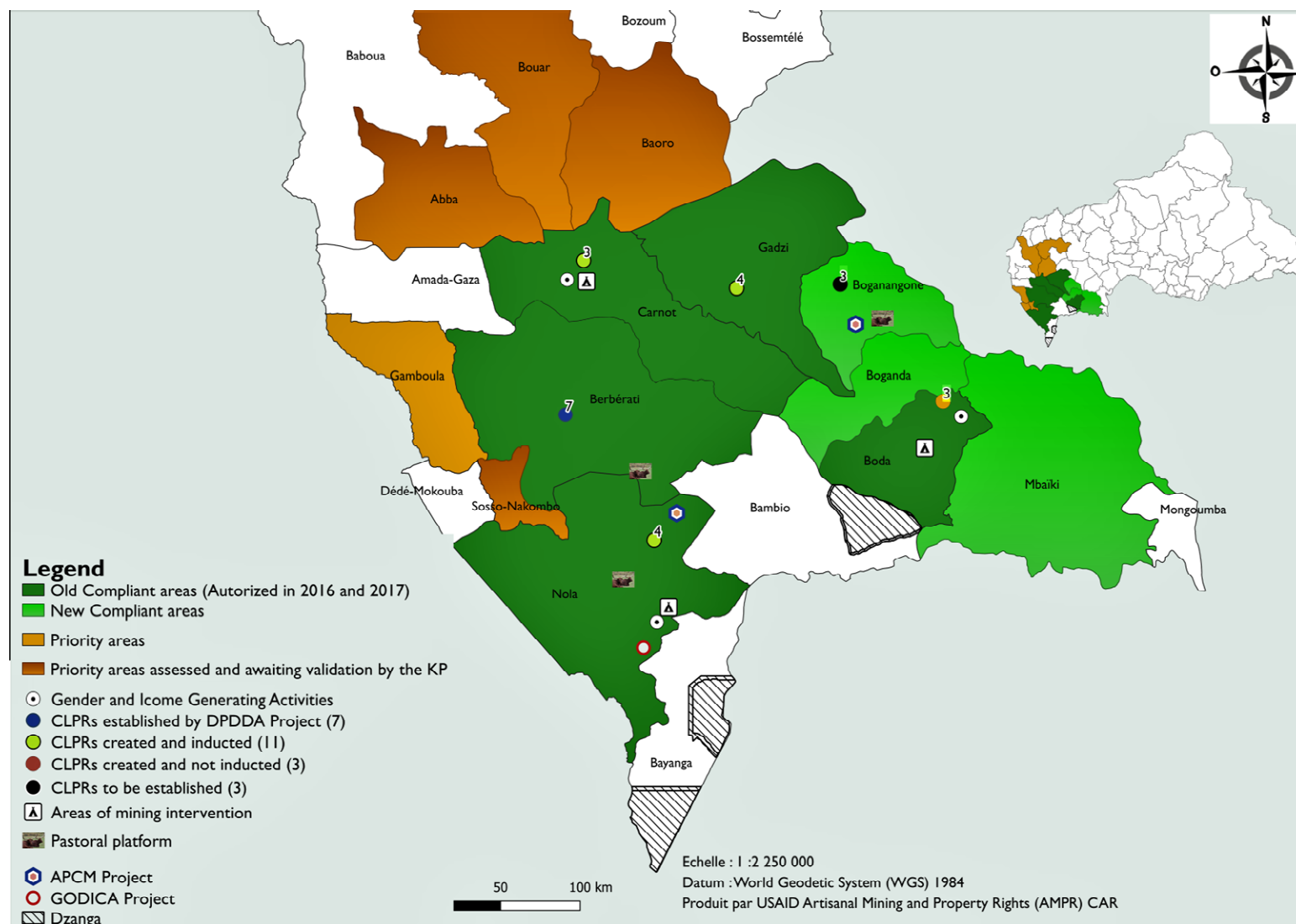
Objective 2 strengthens social cohesion and economic development in diamond mining communities. AMPR is building upon lessons learned from PRADD II and expanding local structures and processes for fostering peace and reconciliation. AMPR is supporting the expansion of local peace and reconciliation committees (*Comités Locaux de Paix et Réconciliation* [CLPRs]), as well as their efforts to monitor and resolve conflicts and conduct peacebuilding activities. AMPR is continuing efforts to foster coordination between the government ministries responsible for mining and peacebuilding. AMPR also supports livelihoods activities for women as part of a comprehensive Gender Action Plan to promote women's economic and social inclusion.

Objective 3 focuses on understanding the artisanal gold supply chain. AMPR, in partnership with the International Peace Information Service (IPIS) and RESOLVE, implemented a baseline assessment of gold and created an interactive online map of artisanal gold mining sites. AMPR organized a workshop to present results from the study and facilitate training and discussion aimed at moving toward a national gold action plan.

Objective 4 responds to USAID's requests for technical assistance with respect to understanding the linkages between ASM and development issues.

The AMPR project is implementing activities in close coordination with other donors, especially the World Bank (WB) and the European Union (EU), who have activities in the sector. The project will foster synergies and avoid duplication through local coordination and regular calls between donors.

Figure I: Map of Southwestern Central African Republic and Artisanal Mining and Property Rights (AMPR) Field Activities



2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This quarterly performance report describes achievements realized under the AMPR between April 1 and June 30, 2021. The Government of the Central African Republic (GoCAR) managed to push back the Coalition of Patriots for Change armed group opposed to the December 27, 2020, presidential and parliamentary elections, which had launched attacks on the outskirts of the CAR's capital, Bangui, on January 13, 2021. At the end of May 2021, GoCAR revised the curfew time to 22h00 to 05h00 due to improved security following the defeat of several armed forces across the country by the national army FACA and its military allies. On June 10, the CAR Prime Minister resigned and his government was dissolved, paving the way for the creation of the new government led by the new Prime Minister Henri-Marie Dondra. The previous Minister of Mines and Geology Leopold Mbolli Fatran was replaced by Rufin Benam Beltoungou. Virginie Baikoua remains as the Minister of the renamed Ministry of Humanitarian Action, Solidarity and National Reconciliation (MHASNR).

Following the improved security, AMPR's field teams are now successfully redeployed to the AMPR regional offices of Nola, Boda, and Carnot. Consequently, the implementation of program activities during this quarter was greatly increased. Nonetheless, the resumption of field activities was faced with serious operational challenges. For more than a month, Bangui and the rest of the country experienced a shortage of fuel and potable water. Petrol shortage, which is needed to fuel motorcycles, generators, and some vehicles (including taxis), hindered field staff movements to support beneficiaries.

At the beginning of June, Orange Central Africa's office caught fire, destroying technical equipment. Consequently, internet, calling, and mobile money services across the country were disconnected. Operations of businesses, companies, and organizations were restrained, considering that Orange has the widest coverage in the country. The project had set up a Telecel backup, which was unstable due to overwhelming new subscribers.

In April, CAR was hit with a new COVID-19 wave. Five of the 10 Bangui-based staff members tested positive. The office was immediately closed, and all staff were sent home to quarantine for at least 14 days in accordance with Tetra Tech policy. Staff were only allowed to return to the office after completing the mandatory quarantine and testing negative twice. AMPR Bangui management coordinated with the Institut Pasteur in Bangui to vaccinate eight staff members, including its two expatriate employees. AMPR continues to apply the International SOS-prepared "COVID-19 Research Report for the Central African Republic" and "AMPR Guidelines for Fieldwork/Events During COVID-19" to ensure compliance with directives from GoCAR, Tetra Tech, and USAID.

AMPR's achievements for the quarter are summarized below:

Objective 1: Assist the Government of the CAR to Improve Compliance with KP Requirements to Promote Licit Economic Activities:

- Presented during the KP Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production (WGAAP) virtual intersession meeting on activities related to a regional approach to tackle the impact of COVID-19 on ASM.
- Engaged a local firm to support the KP Permanent Secretariat (KPPS) in CAR, which has developed regulations to guide the new CAR KPPS team's administrative and operational structures.
- Supported the Minister of Mines and Geology to launch the new CAR gold and diamond purchase slips produced with logistical support from the *Agence Belge de Développement* (ENABEL)-funded

Strengthening the governance of CAR's artisanal diamond and gold mining sectors (GODICA) project. AMPR provided technical orientation to modify the new purchase slips.

- Produced a technical note outlining best ASM practices and 50 key recommendations for inclusion in the new CAR Mining Code.
- Provided technical and logistical support to the Committee reviewing the CAR Mining Code by organizing two regional consultative meetings in the Ministry of Mines and Geology (MMG) Regional Divisions of Berberati and Bouar.
- Coordinated with the MMG Director General to present technical documents from the pilot SCED-Ndélégué Artisanal Mining Zone (ZEA) in Nola subprefecture to the MMG Cabinet for validation and issuance of the related ministerial decree (*arrêté*).
- Organized through the AMPR regional offices screenings and discussions of thematic videos (capsules) and documentary films related to the KP and mining supply chain in the compliant zones of Boda, Carnot, and Nola with the deployed KP Focal Points.
- Organized *Nagbata* Magazine radio series roundtables in Bangui, Berberati, and Nola on the themes of KP Certification System in CAR, women's role in the CAR mining sector, and social cohesion. The debates were rebroadcasted twice on community radios to over 150,000 listeners.
- Provided technical and logistical support to a joint MMG, KPPS, KP National Monitoring Committee (CNS KP), to facilitate the KP Local Monitoring Committees (CLS) quarterly meetings in the KP compliant zones of Boda, Boganda, Boganangone, Berberati, Carnot, Gadzi, Mbaiki, and Nola.
- Provided technical support to the virtual Friends of CAR meeting chaired by the U.S. Ambassador to CAR. The meeting was attended by representatives from the EU, WB, African Development Bank (ADB), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- Provided technical and logistical support to organize the first technical-diplomatic meeting of the Technical Committee in charge of the Revision of Legal and Regulatory Texts for the Mining and Petroleum Sectors in CAR (CTRTJR-RCA) meeting hosted by the Ministry of Mines on June 11.
- Organized and co-chaired with GODICA the second virtual forum on considerations and implications of the political-military crisis on the ASM sector and donor support programs in CAR.

Objective 2: Strengthen Community Resilience, Social Cohesion, and Responses to Violent Conflict in the Central African Republic:

- Held coordination meetings with the MHASNR to review AMPR's Year 3 Work Plan implementation progress and prioritize data collection, incident documentation, and community social dialogue activities.
- Supported the MHASNR to establish three additional CLPRs in Boda sub-prefecture and completed community consultations to establish three others in Boganangone sub-prefecture, following improved security in the regions.
- Provided technical and logistical support to the 21 CLPRs to hold consultative meetings with over 180 leaders of local peace and social cohesion associations on coordinating local peace initiatives in their respective zones.
- Supported through the CLPR to obtain further training and work with them to implement peace and social cohesion activities with complementary assistance from international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and United Nations agencies.

- Facilitated through the subcontractor Association of Women for the Promotion of Entrepreneurship (AFPE) to support 21 livelihoods groups in Carnot, Nola, and Boda to start cultivating 285 hectares of individual gardens with seeds of maize, groundnuts, and squash conserved from last season. The activity benefits 363 community members, of which 92 are men.
- Supervised sub-contractor AFPE to carry out Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) and literacy training for the 21 AMPR livelihoods groups in Carnot, Nola, and Boda.

Objective 3: Increase Awareness and Understanding of the Opportunities and Challenges of Establishing Responsible Gold Supply Chains in the CAR:

- Supported the the Minister of Mines and Geology set up an MMG Technical Committee on Gold to analyze the draft AMPR CAR gold sector engagement framework. The committee recommended that the framework is expanded to include mapping gold sites and drafting the legal traceability chain for gold in CAR.

Objective 4: Improve USAID Programming through Increased Understanding of Linkages Between Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining and Key Development Issues:

- COP and Technical Deputy participation in the virtual 14th Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Forum on Responsible Mineral Supply Chains on April 27 and 28, 2021. AMPR presented the impact of COVID-19 on the ASM sector.
- Participated in a webinar on reimagining peaceful transhumance in Africa. The discussions included options for promoting peaceful transhumance in Sub-Saharan and Central Africa and steps that African governments, regional bodies, and development partners might take to realize this objective.

3.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

This quarterly report presents descriptions and results of each activity in AMPR's approved Annual Work Plan for the period of April 1-June 30, 2021. These descriptions and results presented below are organized by objective, intermediate result, and activity.

3.1 OBJECTIVE I: ASSIST GOCAR TO IMPROVE COMPLIANCE WITH KIMBERLEY PROCESS REQUIREMENTS TO PROMOTE LICIT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

3.1.1 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.1: IMPROVE LEGAL, POLICY, AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR CONFLICT-FREE DIAMOND PRODUCTION AT DOMESTIC AND REGIONAL LEVELS

3.1.1.1 Activity 1.1.1: Strengthen Regional Coordination to Halt Illicit Mineral Exports

Description: This builds upon efforts that began in 2016 to implement a strategy to combat diamond smuggling, especially for countries that border CAR. Government stakeholders have acknowledged that smuggling has reached unprecedented levels; however, they argue that the drivers and pathways to smuggling are related less to coordination issues with other countries and more to the reduced activities on the part of buying houses and lax airport controls. As such, AMPR will facilitate a rigorous and participatory consultative process, including visits to key border areas like the Kenzo-Gamboula crossing with Cameroon, to identify root causes for the uptick in smuggling and identify ways to improve the monitoring mechanisms required under the KP OF. AMPR will then organize a national workshop to debate conclusions and adopt recommendations that the project can support through activities and advocacy.

Results: AMPR participated in the KP WGAAP virtual inter-sessional meeting from June 22 to 25. The main topics of discussion included: the impact of COVID-19 on ASM, the perspectives on environmental impact on ASM activities, draft guidelines on implementing ASM miners' cooperatives, draft agenda on establishing multistakeholder national taskforces of the KP, and approaches on regional cooperation on Central Africa. AMPR's Technical Deputy presented AMPR's achievements supporting the CAR KPPS, despite the country's COVID-19 and political-military challenges. He also presented the lessons learned on the ASM data collection from CAR's MMG 2019 diamond sales slips.

Technical workshop in Cameroon: The President of the CAR National KP Monitoring Committee (CNS KP) addressed a letter to the KP President about the proposed technical mission to Cameroon. The Minister of Mines and Geology recommended that given the importance of this mission, the CNS KP informs the KP officially and solicits their support in organizing this high-level mission to Cameroon to present the results of the 2019 Fraud Diagnostic (*Rapport Diagnostic Sur La Contrebande des Diamants en RCA*) and to identify actions that both the CAR and Cameroon governments can take to tackle cross-border smuggling. The CAR Minister of Mines and Geology proposed to his colleague, the Cameroonian Minister of Mines, Industry and Technological Development, to conduct the mission in Q4.

3.1.1.2 Activity 1.1.2: Support Ministry of Mines and Geology Internal Reforms

Description: This activity aims to contribute to regulatory and institutional reform efforts supported by the WB. AMPR will seek to participate in policy and reform discussions and will contribute where appropriate, especially with respect to the KP and ASM. Moreover, the report on implementing the KP OF (see Activity 1.1.1) will consist of recommendations for specific reforms, such as those related to

law enforcement, data collection, and management. AMPR will ensure such recommendations are integrated into a broader reform process.

Results: The local firm subcontracted by AMPR established CAR KPPS administrative and operational structures. The firm produced the CAR KPPS internal regulations, job and salary scale classification, and employment contracts. The draft documents were submitted to the CAR KPPS for review and endorsement. Once the documents are validated, the local firm will register the KPPS team's employment contracts with the relevant government institutions in the next quarter.

New CAR Gold and Diamond Purchase Slips: The Minister of Mines and Geology launched the new CAR gold and diamond purchase slips produced by Société LIJNCO in Belgium with the logistical support of ENABEL-GODICA. The launching ceremony was attended by EU and Belgium representatives in CAR, AMPR, GODICA, and senior MMG officials. GODICA presented to the Minister of Mines and Geology 3000 copies of the diamond purchase slips and 1000 copies of the gold slips and counterfeit detecting lights. GODICA demonstrated the unique features in the slips that can only be detected by counterfeit lights. The Bureau of Evaluation and Regulation of Diamonds and Gold (BECDOR) is rolling out the new purchase slips. In Year 2 Q4, AMPR presented to the MMG a technical note with orientations on how to improve both the gold and diamond slips. AMPR's proposals are considered in the new purchase slips.



Photo 1: Launching ceremony for diamond and gold purchase slips (top).
Photo 2: Demonstration of the counterfeit detecting lights. Photos by Maxie Muwonge.

3.1.1.3 Activity 1.1.3: Integrate ASM Considerations into the Mining Code

Description: The purpose of this activity is to participate actively in the WB-led Mining Code revision process with respect to ASM policy. At the time of this quarterly report, the WB efforts began with the hiring of an international consultant to review the mining code and the review conducted by the ADB's Legal Support Facility. Meanwhile, the government has created a formal committee to review the code and the mining policy. AMPR intends to liaise closely with the MMG cabinet, WB, and others to determine appropriate avenues for participation. AMPR will be well-positioned to offer specific suggestions for improving the legislative framework based on the diagnostic process and workshops proposed in the Work Plan, including those related to smuggling (see Activity 1.1.1) and adapting the *Société pour le Développement Minier de la Côte d'Ivoire* (SODEMI) model for village-based revenue management (see Activity 1.2.3).

Results: AMPR prepared a detailed technical note with 50 key recommendations on CAR's Mining Code. In accordance with AMPR's mandate, the note focuses on the organization of the ASM sector; best practices for supply chain transparency and good governance; and the promotion of social cohesion and local development. The recommendations take into account the pilot activities and experiences from PRADD, particularly in terms of formalization procedures and securing land rights (customary property rights certificates). The technical note was prepared at the request of the Committee reviewing the CAR Mining Code. It was also shared with the World Bank and EU GODICA.

Regional Consultations on the CAR Mining Code: AMPR provided technical and logistical support to the Committee reviewing the CAR Mining Code in organizing two regional consultative meetings in the MMG Regional Divisions of Berberati and Bouar. The methodology consisted of dividing the 60 participants of each region into four working groups. Each group was assigned chapters in the new draft Mining Code, which they reviewed article by article. A committee member reviewing the Mining Code was assigned to each group as a facilitator to provide the correct interpretation of the respective articles. At the end of the two days of group discussions, each group documented the feedback they shared in the plenary. Copies of each group report were shared with the Committee for integration into the next draft of the CAR Mining Code. PGRN-WB supported the regional consultative meeting in the MMG division of Bambari. The supply chain actors—namely, collectors, mining companies, regional directors of the MMG, the Ministry of Water and Forest, the Mining Police, civil society, and local administrators—proposed the following key points:



Photo 3: One of the four working groups during the Regional Mining Code review workshop in Bouar. Photo by William Bouyama.

Key Recommendations from the Regional Consultations on the CAR Mining Code

1. *When the technical and economic characteristics of certain deposits of stones, precious or semi-precious metals, or any other mineral substance do not allow industrial or semi-mechanized exploitation but allow artisanal exploitation, the Minister in charge of Mines establishes by arrêté within the limits of the determined geographical area, a ZEA.*
 2. *The Semi-Mechanized Artisanal Exploitation License is granted by right to any holder of a Prospection Authorization who has provided proof of the existence of secondary or tertiary deposits. It is granted by the arrêté of the Minister in charge of Mines to mining cooperatives having submitted a request in accordance with the existing mining regulations.*
 3. *Any holder of a mining title is subject to the annual payment of tax established according to the surface area. 20% of the amount of the said tax is paid to the collectivité territoriale where the mining title is located.*
 4. *Companies, mining cooperatives, and promoters of ZEAs are required to keep accounts in accordance with the OHADA Act relating to company accounts.*
 5. *The National Society of Gems and Minerals of the Central African Republic (GEMINCA) should work in competition with potential bureaux d'achats. Based on CAR's unsuccessful experience with COMIGEM, GEMINCA's monopoly to purchase and export mineral substances will kill the mining sector.*
 6. *As a measure against fraud, imprisonment for two to five years and/or a fine ranging from 500,000 XAF to 50,000,000 XAF (or two times the value of seized goods), is proposed for persons who engage in the unlawful purchase, sale, or processing of gold, rough diamonds, or other mineral substances.*
-

3.1.2 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.2: EXPAND FORMALIZATION OF LAND AND RESOURCE RIGHTS IN ARTISANAL DIAMOND MINING COMMUNITIES

3.1.2.1 Activity 1.2.1: Assess PRADD I ASM Formalization Process

Description: This activity aims to take stock of the PRADD I certificates of customary land tenure delivered to nearly 3,000 miners between 2007 and 2012 and identify any follow-up activities for AMPR. Consultant Sabine Jiekak carried out a study in August 2019 that assessed the impact, relevance/utility, and weaknesses of mining claims certificates issued by PRADD I. The study included focus group discussions with certificate holders and delved into the legal issues surrounding them (e.g., if they are valid proof of ownership in case of court disputes). The study combined background documentation and legal analysis of the land formalization context in mining areas with semi-structured interviews of 125 selected artisanal miners in eight villages, which included both certificate recipients (64 total, including seven women) and non-recipients as well as local mining authorities in Boda and Nola. The study recommended that mining claims certification processes initiated by PRADD I be integrated into a general approach to the management of mining claims and within the ZEAs. The physical, customary, and geographic information on the formalization document will lead to better administration of the ZEAs by recognizing existing spaces with competitive claims and facilitating the monitoring of diamond production in the ZEAs compared with the Mining Administration's declared production.

Results: The activity was completed, and subsequent steps will be carried out under Activity 1.2.2.

3.1.2.2 Activity 1.2.2: Support Land Formalization in Artisanal Mining Communities

Description: This activity aims to implement recommendations from the study conducted under Activity 1.2.1 and initiate collective land formalization through pilot ASM ZEAs foreseen in the Mining Code. While ZEAs are typically used in other contexts—such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)—for reserving secondary deposits for ASM, they can also be used to formalize a partnership between communities and the government, such as the SODEMI model in Côte d'Ivoire. The project team will hold discussions during the Year 3 work-planning process to determine how to address these recommendations, especially the concept of putting in place ZEAs.

Results: AMPR coordinated with the MMG Director General to present the technical documents of the pilot SCED-Ndélégué ZEA in the Nola Sub-Prefecture to the MMG Cabinet. Final copies of the technical documents prepared by the ZEA Technical Working Group were handed over to the DG to annex to the transmission letter to the Minister of Mines and Geology requesting an *arrêté* to formalize the pilot ZEA. The Minister of Mines and Geology was replaced before he could organize an MMG Cabinet meeting to validate the creation of the pilot SCED-Ndélégué ZEA. The team coordinates with the DG to resubmit the request for validation of the SCED ZEA to the new Minister of Mines and Geology in the next quarter. The MMG is interested in the creation of other ZEAs. The DG recommended the ZEA working group prepare a mission to identify other potential pilot sites in Carnot and Bossui, where there is a productive diamond mining zone but no permits have yet been issued. AMPR will prepare the TORs for the joint field mission to identify other pilot ZEA sites next quarter.

3.1.2.3 Activity 1.2.3: Pilot System for Taxing Diamond Revenues for Community Development

Description: This activity follows from Activity 1.2.2 in implementing the ZEA approach in at least two pilot zones, notably with respect to the revenue management aspects of the SODEMI model in Côte d'Ivoire. Per the AMPR contract, the project is designed to focus in Year I on developing and building consensus around the model(s) to pilot. The question of revenue management is particularly tricky, as indicated in the consultancy report prepared by Sebastian Pennes. AMPR identified a strategy as outlined in the ZEA strategy document and additional community consultations in SCED-Ndélégué. However,

the exact details will be further refined in the organizational texts and the community decisions in each pilot ZEA.

Results: AMPR anticipates in the next quarter to advance with implementing the activity once the Minister of Mines and Geology issues a decree creating the pilot SCED-Ndéléngué ZEA.

3.1.3 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.3: INCREASE AWARENESS OF KIMBERLEY PROCESS REQUIREMENTS, INCLUSIVE OF ALL POINTS IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN SUCH AS GOVERNMENT ACTORS, BUYING HOUSES, COLLECTORS, PIT OWNERS, AND DIGGERS

3.1.3.1 Activity 1.3.1: Conduct Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Surveys in Compliant and Priority Zones

Description: This activity aims to periodically measure knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) among miners to assess the effectiveness of awareness-raising activities and to discern key trends. AMPR conducted the first KAP survey during the first months of the project with a representative sample of mine claim holders (e.g., artisanal miners or *chefs de chantier*) drawn from active mining sites in select compliant and priority zones. The questionnaire allowed for each respondent to be scored on their level of knowledge of the KP and Mining Code to form the baseline for the indicator measuring KP knowledge improvement. AMPR aimed to harmonize the questionnaire and data collection process with related activities, such as sampling active mine sites to estimate real production and developing an interactive online geographic information system for active gold and diamond mining sites.

Results: The next KAP survey will be conducted in Q2 of Year 4 if the security situation permits.

3.1.3.2 Activity 1.3.2: Develop a Communications Strategy

Description: This activity is intended to develop and implement a grassroots communications strategy to increase knowledge and application of KP procedures by all actors across the supply chain. AMPR is drawing upon results from PRADD I and II, as well as from the project's first KAP survey to develop a comprehensive strategy. The project will implement this strategy starting in Year 2 to include translation and adaptation of videos from PRADD I and II, production of videos and interactive community theater scripts, and training of KP Focal Points and AMPR field agents. An intensive grassroots communications campaign will be scheduled to begin before the 2020 dry season and the period when most miners acquire their licenses (*patentes*).

Results: AMPR regional offices organized screenings and discussions of thematic videos (capsules) and documentary films related to KP and the mining supply chain in the regional centers and select mining communities in the KP compliant zones. The team collaborated with the new deployed KP Focal Points/Chefs de Service, CLS, and CLPRs to organize screenings for over 1000 mining and non-mining actors in the KP zones of Carnot and Nola. In each session, 15 mining and key non-mining actors were sensitized on the KP requirements that mining actors must respect to enable CAR diamonds to reach the international market. The sessions are facilitated using discussion guides developed by AMPR and the KPPS. The activity will expand to the eight KP compliant zones, with a target to conduct awareness-raising for over 3000 mining and key non-mining actors by the end of the next quarter.



Photo 4: KP video screening for key mining actors in Nola. Photo by Eloge Adoum.

Radio Roundtable Nagbata Magazine radio series: AMPR organized radio roundtables in Bangui, Berberati, and Nola. In Bangui, Radio FM 100.9 Ndeke Luka hosted the KPPS for a one-hour round table on the KP. The KPPS explained how the KP works in CAR, actions taken by the GoCAR/MMG to strengthen the functioning of the KP certification system; challenges; support of MMG partners (AMPR, GODICA, and PGRN projects); and the KPPS' short-, medium-, and long-term activities. Callers asked about what needs to be done to end the embargo on CAR diamonds, whether the KP only sanctioned diamonds from CAR, if diamonds confiscated from the international market as trafficked from CAR have ever been restituted, and what the KPPS is doing to stop fraud and smuggling of CAR diamonds to the neighboring countries.

In Nola, Kuli-Ndunga community radio hosted two roundtables on the themes of the role of women in the diamond and gold supply chains in CAR and in Nola and Sangha-Mbaéré, and on social cohesion. AMPR, the Chef de Service of Mines in Nola, and the president of a group of women artisanal miners in Nola shared their views on women in the ASM sector and responded to callers' questions. The roundtable on social cohesion was attended by the coordinators of the four CLPRs in Nola. They discussed the role of the CLPR and the vision for reconciliation and social cohesion in Nola sub-prefecture.

In Berberati, Zukpana community radio hosted the coordinators of three CLPRs and two local leaders. They discussed the achievements of the CLPRs since they were established with the support of PRADD. They highlighted the main areas of interventions as helping resolve transhumance conflicts, receiving and reintegrating returnees from Cameroon, and working with the local authorities to reconstitute the properties of Muslim returnees being occupied by other community members. The discussions were rebroadcasted twice on community radios to over 150,000 listeners. The scripts for the debates are based on the Nagbata Magazine radio series that AMPR produced last year.



Photo 5: Roundtable discussion hosted by Zukpana radio station. Photo by Arnold Minang.

3.1.3.3 Activity 1.3.3: Introduce Innovative Incentives for Diamond Pit Owners, Diggers, Collectors, Cooperatives, and Buying Houses to Comply with the KPCS

Description: This activity intends to incentivize formalization and KPCS-compliant behavior through conditional technical assistance to miners, communities, and buyers. In Year I, AMPR conducted trainings on the use of hand drills in select communities to help build trust among the population. In addition, AMPR will consider how to introduce conditionalities, such as having access to equipment rental pools for only those miners who obtain their worker cards as required by law. AMPR will also harmonize activities with the APCM project to support mining cooperatives. For example, technical and material assistance will be made contingent on the purchase of licenses, the issuance of mining worker cards, and reporting compliance required by the Mining Code and KP.

Results: This activity will be implemented as part of the action plans for the pilot ZEAs in SCED-Ndéléngué, Nola sub-prefecture, and Sangouma/Sama II in Carnot sub-prefecture (see Activity 1.2.2).

3.1.4 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.4: STRENGTHEN CAPACITY OF GOCAR TO MANAGE AND EXPAND KP-COMPLIANT ZONES EFFECTIVELY

3.1.4.1 Activity 1.4.1: Strengthen Kimberley Process Permanent Secretariat

Description: This activity aims to support the KPPS in close collaboration with other donors. Building upon recommendations formulated under PRADD II, AMPR will support the KPPS in identifying sustainable avenues for the KPPS Focal Points, as well as respond to other technical assistance needs expressed by the KPPS and MMG.

Results: AMPR participated in a joint mission with the MMG, CNS KP, and KPPS to support the CLS to conduct their quarterly meetings. Using the agenda and reporting templates developed by AMPR, the CLS in the KP compliant zones of Mbaiki, Boda, Gadzi, Carnot, Berberati, Nola, Boganangone, and Boganda completed their reports. The reports focus on the presence of state authority, armed groups presence, and their impact on mining activities, free circulation of people and goods, production, and fraud. The CAR KPPS shared the reports with Ambassadors, Heads of Diplomatic Missions, and other partners resident in CAR. The reports highlighted the following:

- In general, the security situation is stable, with no major incidents documented in the last quarter by the CLS in the KP compliant zones of Mbaiki, Boganda, Boda, and Carnot. People go about their business freely, and mining activities progress without incident.
- In Gadzi, the security situation has normalized, as evidenced by the return of the politico-administrative authorities that had fled the zones due to armed groups' presence between December 2020 and March 2021. Mining activities have resumed, with 20 artisanal miners renewing their licenses for 2021. However, the CLS documented an isolated case of armed cattle theft of the Fulani herders by youth from Mbali, an group of communities located about 80 km from Gadzi.
- In Berberati, the security situation is stable with the deployment of the CAR national army and its allies. Nonetheless, a case of armed robbery was recorded in the village of Bao-Bato, located about 70 km to the south. The perpetrators were apprehended and handed over to the military authorities in Berberati.
- Boganangone is relatively calm. However, at the beginning of this quarter, the zone registered a high presence of armed Fulani herders on the outskirts of the town, which scared the communities and led some artisanal miners to abandon mining activities. The herders left towards the end of the quarter without any major incident reported.
- In Nola, security is generally stable. The CLS noted an increase in robberies and petty crimes along a certain axis from Nola town, however these crimes have not affected mining activities.

Table 1: Situation of Mining Actors and Activities in Six KP Compliant Zones as of the end of June 2021

Actors	Boda	Nola	Gadzi	Carnot	Berberati	Boganangone
Bureau d'achat	01	02	01	01	01	00
Collecteurs	11	16	07	14	33	01
Artisanal Miners	163	105	20	36	156	04
Ouvriers miniers (Mining workers)	188	505	00	96	526	20
Sociétés Minières (Mining Companies)	00	01	01	00	00	00
Cooperatives	00	03	00	00	05	00
Fiche de transfert (Transfer forms completed)	03	11	00	01	00	00

NB: The Mbaiki and Boganda statistics were not complete as of the writing of these reports. They will be included in the next CLS quarterly reports.

Field Deployment of the CAR KP Focal Points: The CAR KPPS received a green light from the PGRN to deploy the KP Focal Points/Chef de Services to their respective regions. AMPR coordinated with the KPPS to print 300 copies of posters on traceability and how to legally become an artisanal miner for the KP Focal Points to use to sensitize mining communities in the regions. AMPR also provided copies of the CAR KP videos. Once deployed, the AMPR regional offices coordinated with the KP Focal Points to organize screenings of the videos in the respective regions.

GoCAR Focuses on Eastern: GoCAR considers mining zones in Eastern CAR as KP priority zones. The government supported a joint mission of the CNS KP, MMG, and KPPS to Bria in Haute-Kotto province in Eastern CAR. The team sensitized the mining actors on the KP and OF, installed a CLS in Bria, and trained the CLS on conducting regular meetings and documenting incidents using the agenda and reporting templates developed by AMPR. The team held meetings with the sub-prefect of Haute-Kotto, the head of the MINUSCA office in Bria, and various local and regional government and security officials to evaluate the level of restoration of state authority and security in Bria. Similar missions to Bangassou, Bakouma, and Rafai have also been completed, where CLS are now established. These missions are part of GoCAR's strategy to extend KP-compliant zones to Eastern CAR.

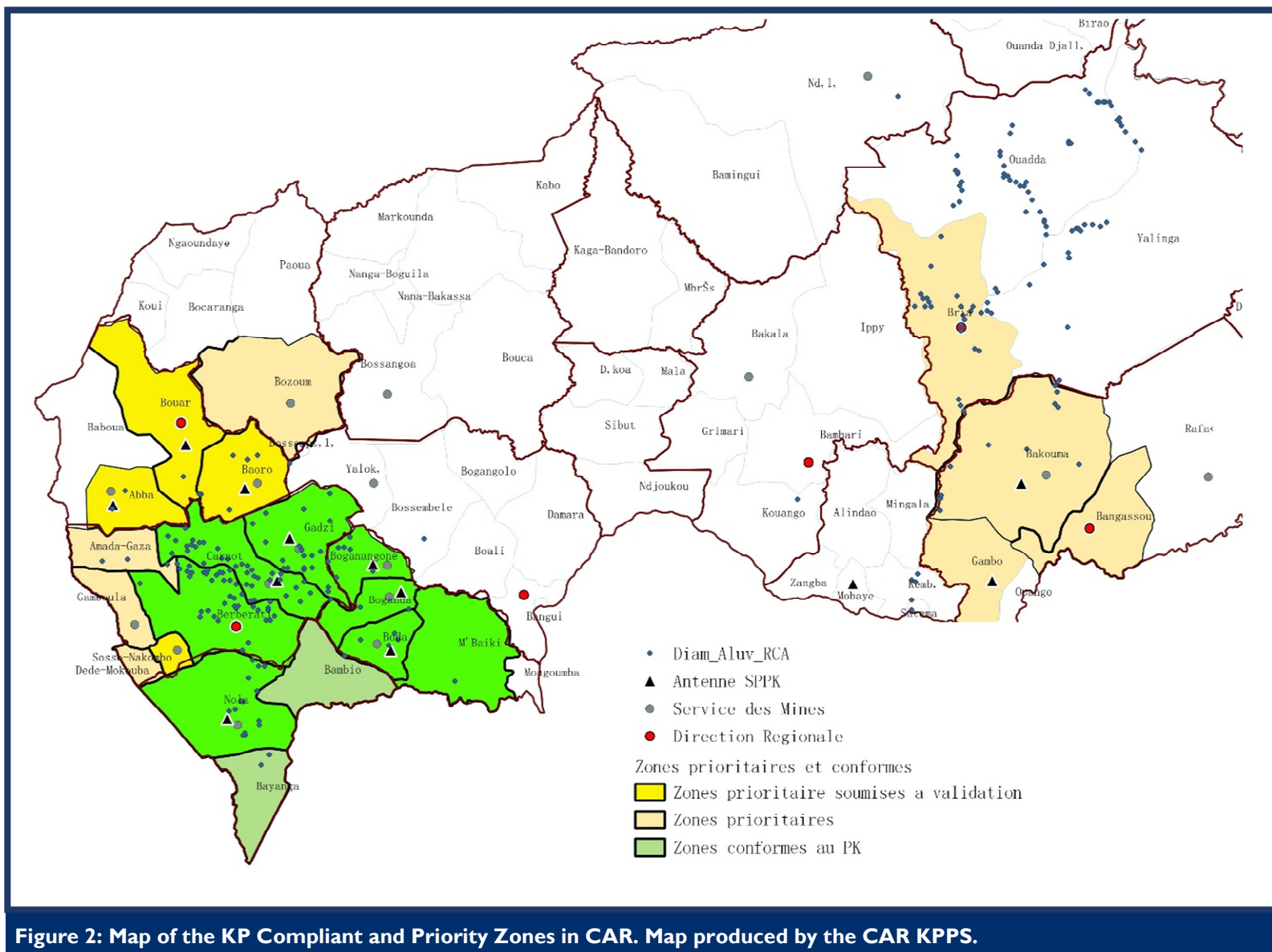


Figure 2: Map of the KP Compliant and Priority Zones in CAR. Map produced by the CAR KPPS.

3.1.4.2 Activity 1.4.2: Reinvigorate the Group of Friends of CAR

Description: This activity seeks to adapt a successful model of technical-diplomatic coordination used in Côte d'Ivoire, whereby PRADD II and other partners worked with top diplomats to liaise with senior government officials, dubbed a "Group of Friends." The approach helped create synergies between diplomatic missions and technical partners, while also proving invaluable when sensitive political or institutional issues negatively affected project implementation. AMPR broached the idea with local diplomats in Bangui, who were interested in this concept.

Results: AMPR contributed to the talking points for the virtual Friends of CAR meeting held on June 10. The virtual meeting, chaired by the U.S. Ambassador to CAR, was attended by resident Heads of the EU, WB, ADB, and the IMF. Other participants included U.S. Department of State, USAID, AMPR, APCM, GODICA, and PGRN. Key highlights included the latest contribution of gold and diamond supply chains to the CAR economy, updates on the CAR and KP, CAR government institutional developments, and the status of the Mining Code review. The meeting developed key messages for the June 11 CTRTJR-RCA meeting hosted by the Ministry of Mines.

3.1.4.3 Activity 1.4.3: Support the Ministry of Mines and Geology Donor Coordination Unit

Description: This activity aims to promote coordination and synergy among different donors working in the mining sector in CAR. During Year I work planning and project launch, the MMG reiterated its desire for coordination and for GoCAR to have a central role. AMPR will adapt to the MMG's directives and may provide some logistical support for such meetings, but it will also urge the Ministry to take the lead on convening and funding the meetings. These meetings, if convened, will be organized virtually during this period of restricted movement related to COVID-19.

Results: AMPR provided technical and logistical support in organizing the first technical and diplomatic coordination meeting of the Mining Sector Working Group of the Central African Republic (CTRE-RCA) on June 11. The meeting chaired by the Minister of Mines was attended by the Ambassadors of France, the U.S., Russia, and South Africa. Other participants included the heads of the EU Delegation, WB, ADB, IMF, AMPR, GODICA, and PGRN. Key highlights included the plan for extending KP compliant zones and process for reviewing the CAR Mining Code. The Ambassadors welcomed the CTRE-RCA initiative as an excellent technical think tank, which has the potential to be a truly inclusive mechanism for coordination and collaboration between all of CAR's mining sector partners. The Minister agreed to the request of the diplomats to organize a meeting in mid-July to discuss the draft Mining Code before he presents it to the CAR Cabinet meeting of Ministers chaired by the President for endorsement and onward submission to the National Assembly. The CTRE-RCA will reconvene every quarter unless urgent matters arise. Over 10 media outlets covered the meeting.



Photo 6: Heads of Diplomatic Missions attending the first CTRE-RCA meeting. Photo by David Yama Dandji.

Second Virtual CAR ASM Mining Forum: AMPR organized and co-chaired with EU GODICA the second virtual ASM forum on considerations of the political-military crisis on the ASM sector and various donor support programs in CAR. MMG participants included the Chargé de Mission and KPPS. Other participants included the PGRN CAR, GODICA, UNDP, World Vision, and War Child. Key highlights included the decentralization of the KP structures in the KP compliant and priority zones, MMG's plan to extend the compliant zones to Eastern CAR, GoCAR's preparations for the virtual KP intersessional

in June, and progress on reviewing the CAR Mining Code. World Vision and War Child presented their study on the mineral supply chains mapping and labor market assessment in CAR. GODICA announced Diamond Counsellor International's (DCi) planned mission to CAR to train BECDOR. AMPR highlighted ongoing discussions with the MMG to validate the action plan for ASM gold in CAR. Thanks to improved security, more *bureaux d'achats* have resumed exporting diamonds. The KPPS documented 59,820 carats exported from January to June 30, 2021, worth USD \$6,101,640, equivalent to 114% of the 50,443 carats exported in 2020. CCO and SUD AZUR are the two major exporters in 2021 so far. The next forum is scheduled for Q4.

3.1.4.4 Activity 1.4.4: Support Targeted AMPR Interventions

Description: This activity aims to support capacity building and other in-kind contributions to the GoCAR to strengthen KPCS compliance following a gap analysis of other donors' contributions. The AMPR team is in constant communication with the EU GODICA and WB teams to avoid duplication and complement each other's efforts. The AMPR COP frequently meets with other project heads in Bangui to discuss advancements. The projects have also shared costs on various activities, such as support to BECDOR. AMPR will continue to be collaborative, proactive, and flexible in this activity.

Results: This quarter, AMPR collaborated extensively with the WB PGRN and APCM projects on supporting cooperatives and ASM mining activities in CAR. During several virtual calls chaired by AMPR, the projects proposed to advance on the consultancy for the ASM equipment manufacturing for the gold and diamond economy based on lessons learned from AMPR and other options for CAR. The projects agreed on coordinated joint support to MMG data management strategy and gold sector action plan.

3.2 OBJECTIVE II: STRENGTHEN COMMUNITY RESILIENCE, SOCIAL COHESION, AND RESPONSE TO VIOLENT CONFLICT IN CAR

3.2.1 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2.1: SUPPORT INCLUSIVE COMMUNITY DIALOGUE ESPECIALLY BETWEEN DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS AND ETHNIC GROUPS TO RESOLVE CONFLICT OVER LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

3.2.1.1 Activity 2.1.1: Evaluate Peace and Reconciliation Committees

Description: This activity will build continuity with PRADD II, under which six CLPRs were established in Berberati, albeit with limited available time to support their work. To learn from the PRADD II experience and prepare for an expansion of committees and a strengthening of their capacity, the first activity of this component will be a joint MMG-MHASNR evaluation of the committees. In particular, this evaluation will examine the committees' actions and how they are perceived in their communities. To improve linkages with the KP OF, the same diagnostic will include an examination of the CLS and *Antenne Locale de Suivi* (ALS) committees established in compliant zones at the sub-prefecture and commune levels. The results of the diagnostic will be presented at a national workshop, during which time the next steps will be determined.

Results: AMPR held technical planning meetings with the MHASNR to review the progress in implementing Year 3 Work Plan activities for Component IIA on social cohesion. MHASNR senior leadership agreed to reschedule for the two INDIGO consultants to arrive in Bangui at the beginning of Q3. The consultants were scheduled for Q3, but their mission was postponed until the COVID-19 pandemic risks lessen. The INDIGO consultants will present the AMPR developed MHASNR data management strategy and a training guide on good social dialogue facilitation practices for CLPR. The MHASNR recommends that representatives of the 10 CLPRs in Bangui participate and learn how to apply the same techniques. AMPR, INDIGO, and MHASNR will conduct a field mission to Berberati to

train the CLPRs of Nola, Carnot, and Berberati on the same techniques. The MHASNR has prioritized data collection, incident documentation, and community social dialogue activities for the rest of Year 3.

3.2.1.2 Activity 2.1.2: Expand Support to CLPRs

Description: This activity aims to increase the number of and support to CLPRs. AMPR intends to build upon the initial successes realized through PRADD II, which encouraged the formulation of Local Pacts to document community agreements. AMPR is expected to expand CLPRs to cover all three sub-prefectures where the project works. In addition, AMPR will identify and train Focal Points in each CLPR who will record and monitor conflicts, as well as actions and activities led by the CLPRs to promote their resolution. AMPR will work with each CLPR, both new and old, to develop an action plan for the year, and will provide some logistical support to implement CLPR activities. AMPR will also look to maximize synergies between the CLPR and the ALS committees. Simultaneously, the project will work with the MHASNR to identify other donors to support the established CLPRs' strengthening—not only in the diamond mining areas of the southwest but throughout the country.

Results: In coordination with the MHASNR and MMG, AMPR supported the creation of additional CLPRs in Boda, Bossoui, and Ngotto. The team organized preliminary meetings with representatives of local associations and organizations regarding the CLPRs' creations. It was followed by holding general assemblies to elect members of the new CLPRs. The official installation and training of the new CLPRs on their roles and responsibilities will be organized in the next quarter. The joint AMPR and MHASNR mission completed consultative meetings with 60 local peace associations, leaders of religious leaders, and local authorities in Boganangone, Zalingo, and Boguère to prepare for the creation of their CLPRs. The meetings discussed the roles the CLPRs will play and how to develop the plan and methodology for the CLPR coordination meetings with local peace actors. The local peace actors identified transhumance and false rumors about armed groups as the priorities CLPRs need to deal with in the Boganangone sub-prefecture. The participants will constitute assemblies to elect the members of the CLPRs in the next quarter.



Photo 7: Consultative meeting with leaders of local peace associations in Boganangone. Photo by Junior Delphin Kogoro.

3.2.1.3 Activity 2.1.3: Continue Social Cohesion Engagements in Diamond Mining Communities

Description: This activity's purpose is to design and implement social cohesion support, including activities involving the CLPRs. In Year 1, AMPR provided logistical and programmatic support for the individual CLPR action plans (see Activity 2.1.2). Such activities include community service, community theater, and/or trainings on dispute resolution. AMPR filmed some of the community meetings leading to the establishment of CLPRs to produce several short videos (capsules) for use in social dialogue sessions. AMPR Social Cohesion Advisor Dr. Zéphérin Mogba produced a concept note on the Local Pacts, originally developed under PRADD II for several communes, to document community decisions and positions on sensitive issues. Through this concept note, AMPR took stock of the initial pacts and developed a methodology to implement them more widely. This will avoid redundancy and create synergies with other activities, such as the ZEA management and zoning plans. Activity 3.1.3.2 describes advancements made in producing video clips on the CLPR for public awareness raising.

Results: AMPR provided technical and logistical support to the 21 CLPRs to hold consultative meetings with over 180 leaders of local peace and social cohesion associations on coordinating local peace

initiatives in their respective zones. AMPR's Community Mobilizers and Rural Development Specialists were assigned to support the CLPRs in facilitating the meetings. The participating associations signed the meeting minutes as a commitment to work together with the CLPRs on identified peace and social cohesion priorities. The INDIGO consultants will train the CLPRs on social dialogue facilitation and recording information on conflicts and social cohesion activities.

CLPRs establish partnerships with INGOs and MINUSCA. The CLPRs established with AMPR's

support are benefiting from technical training offered by various agencies. In Nola, Catholic Relief Services trained the CLPR of Beya-Panzi on trauma healing and mediation for restituting the homes of displaced Muslims occupied by community members in the area. Berberati's CLPRs attended a three-day training on implementing political agreements and citizenship organized by Finn Church Aid. The Nandobo CLPR organized a sensitization workshop on coexistence between farmers and cattle herders in the region. More than 50 participants, including local authorities, participated in the workshop supported by the Civil Affairs Division of MINUSCA in Berberati. The AMPR-supported CLPRs are increasingly being recognized and engaged by various agencies as key structures for peace and social cohesion in their communities.



Photo 8: Consultative meeting with leaders of local peace associations in Bania. Photo by Arnold Minang.

3.2.2 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2.2: PROMOTE WOMEN'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT IN ASM COMMUNITIES IN FURTHERANCE OF BROAD-BASED SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INCLUSION

3.2.2.1 Activity 2.2.1: Consolidate and Complement Learning

Description: This activity aims to use PRADD lessons and international best practices to design a strategic and sensitive approach to the social and economic inclusion of women. As part of the process of identifying activities and developing the Gender Action Plan, AMPR will analyze these lessons and practices and conduct participatory fieldwork with women in ASM communities. In this way, the project will build upon past activities and experiences.

Results: There were no activities scheduled in the Work Plan for this quarter. The field team continues to apply the principles and practices of the Gender Action Plan.

3.2.2.2 Activity 2.2.2: Develop Gender Action Plan

Description: This activity aims to develop a comprehensive strategy for promoting women's economic and social inclusion, with a particular emphasis on land tenure dynamics and complementary livelihoods. The activity will be completed in Year 1, led jointly by an external consultant, the Component 2 Coordinator, and the Women's Livelihoods Activities Coordinator. The team will first conduct a gender integration training for AMPR staff as part of a broader capacity-building effort in participatory research methods. A series of participatory exercises in the field will complement the literature review, including focus group discussions and value chain analysis for existing women's livelihoods. The resulting plan will outline both the conceptual framework for AMPR and concrete livelihoods and awareness-raising activities to begin in the first Work Plan year.

Results: This activity was completed in Year I, and USAID has approved the related deliverable. Activity 2.2.3 below provides information on this initiative's impacts.

3.2.2.3 Activity 2.2.3: Support Income and Rural Livelihood Diversification

Description: This activity aims to provide training and field support for rural livelihood diversification among women. The precise activities were defined in the Gender Action Plan, including those implemented as part of the Year I Work Plan. By investing in a participatory and rigorous field and desk research, AMPR identified activities that meshed with its overall strategy and had the maximum chance of long-term sustainability and success.

Results: AMPR subcontractor AFPE continued to work with 21 livelihoods groups in Carnot, Nola, and Boda to cultivate 285 hectares of individual gardens for maize, groundnuts, and squash. The activity is benefiting 363 mining community members, including 92 men. The groups are applying techniques they have learned from AMPR-funded sustainable farming trainings to cultivate their gardens, using the seeds they conserved from last year's harvest. Below is a summary of the number of hectares under cultivation per sub-prefecture.



Photo 9: AMPR Community Mobilizers inspecting a group garden in Ngoungourou, Nola. Photo by Arsene Mangibe.

Table 2. Individual Gardens Being Cultivated Per Sub-Prefecture

Sub-Prefecture	# Men	# Women	Total Hectares
Carnot	13	43	39.25
Nola	79	207	231.5
Boda	0	21	14.25
Total	92	271	285

Literacy and VSLA Training for Livelihoods Groups: Livelihood's subcontractor, AFPE, conducted a literacy training of trainers for the 21 AMPR women and mixed groups' secretaries. AMPR's Rural Development Specialists participated in the training to offer technical experience and additional capacity building for the groups on documenting information and basic math. The AMPR Community Mobilizers will provide technical support to the trained secretaries who will in turn train members of the respective groups. AFPE also completed the VSLAs training for the 21 groups. In Boda, the Bossoui livelihoods group that completed the VSLAs training has set up a savings scheme under which each of its 25 members saves 2,500 FCFA from soap making and other income-generating activities, generating 62,500 FCFA per week. Respective members borrow the weekly contribution on a weekly rotation basis. AMPR supported the group with a petty cashbook, a small safe, and a stamp.



Photo 10: AFPE literacy training of secretaries for the livelihood groups in Sama, Carnot. Photo by Lucila Bertille.

Soapmaking Livelihood Activities: The AMPR Community Mobilizers and two trainers from the Loppo soapmaking group, established by PRADD, organized a refresher training for three AMPR-supported livelihoods groups in Nola sub-prefecture. The training aims at strengthening the saponification capacities of the groups of SCED-Ndélengué, Beya-Panzi, and Ziendi. The demand for local artisanal soap has motivated the trained groups to focus on soapmaking as a livelihood activity. The VSLA training led by AFPE has enabled the groups to set up a saving scheme. In Boda, the Camp-Ngoum and Bossoui groups have expressed interest in reactivating their soapmaking activities, which were interrupted following the political-military crisis that hit the zone at the beginning of 2021. AMPR has completed a needs assessment to determine the support required.



Photo 11: Resresher saponification training for the Beya-Panzi livelihoods group. Photo by Vincent Ferema.

3.2.2.4 Activity 2.2.4: Establish Women's Innovation Fund

Description: This activity aims to provide technical and material support to women entrepreneurs and cooperatives engaged in viable economic activities. Business skills training will be combined with in-kind support to boost productivity. In the first work plan year, the Gender Action Plan identified potential entrepreneurs (including women miners), value chains, and existing women's business groups. The plan will propose a series of steps and strategies, including business skills training and financing. The Gender Action Plan will determine if there are enough existing entrepreneurs or if the first year will focus on capacity building and planning, to take place concurrently with Activity 2.2.3, focusing on livelihood diversification activities with less-structured women's economic groups.

Results: There were no scheduled Work Plan activities for this quarter.

3.2.3 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2.3: STRENGTHEN COOPERATION BETWEEN GOCAR MINISTRIES AND AGENCIES AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS ON SOCIAL COHESION AND KIMBERLEY PROCESS COMPLIANCE

3.2.3.1 Activity 2.3.1: Develop Inter-Ministerial Agreements to Promote Peace and Social Cohesion

Description: This activity aims to build upon PRADD II efforts to foster collaboration and coordination between the MMG and the MHASNR. At this stage, it is unclear if a renewed agreement will be necessary before being able to expand the CLPRs. Components 1, 2, and 3 Coordinators will confer closely with government stakeholders to determine whether formal agreements are needed. Otherwise, AMPR will continue the PRADD II practice of having joint missions and activities to foster collaboration between the ministries, such as the diagnostic of the CLPRs in January (see Activity 2.1.1).

Results: The activity was not implemented this quarter due to the change of government led by a new Prime Minister. AMPR will engage relevant ministers from the new government to prioritize the activity in the next quarter.

3.2.3.2 Activity 2.3.2: Improve Coordination of Approaches to Peace and Reconciliation in Diamond Mining Communities

Description: This activity's intention is to avoid duplication of efforts among different NGOs and other actors working to promote peace and reconciliation in the CAR. In Year 1, AMPR focused on building

coordination and synergies at the local level, notably through clarifying mandates and roles of the local CLS/ALS and CLPRs, identifying and joining existing coordination mechanisms (like the security coordination meetings led by the sub-prefects), and liaising with other NGOs active in the project's intervention areas. At the national level, AMPR will rely on its government partners to lead coordination among donors and other actors.

Results: The activity will be undertaken next quarter, subject to improved security in the country's interior. If feasible, a coordination meeting may be held virtually.

3.3 OBJECTIVE III: INCREASE AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF ESTABLISHING RESPONSIBLE GOLD SUPPLY CHAINS IN CAR

3.3.1 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3.1: RESEARCH AND COMMUNICATE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POLICY, LEGAL, AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS AT THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS TO KEY STAKEHOLDERS

3.3.1.1 Activity 3.1.1: Conduct Artisanal Gold Sector Diagnostic to Assess Market Readiness

Description: This activity intends to gather and communicate basic information about ASM gold mining in CAR in order to enable discussions and analysis on how to align CAR's growing gold production with national and international laws and norms. AMPR subcontractor IPIS led a diagnostic study to assess the ASM gold economy and set up an interactive mapping system (see Activity 3.1.3). The diagnostic consisted of desk- and field-based research to understand the production and financing systems and the regulatory framework. Results were then presented and discussed at a national workshop in January 2020. The OECD/EU conducted a training on the new conflict minerals legislation, and AMPR's second subcontractor for Component 3, RESOLVE, shared experiences from the USAID Capacity Building for Responsible Minerals Trade Project in the DRC as part of a workshop in Bangui.

Results: This activity was completed in Year 2, and USAID approved the related deliverable.

3.3.1.2 Activity 3.1.2: Facilitate the Gold Sector Action Plan

Description: This activity aims to foster technical discussions that build on the gold sector diagnostic and will lead to an action plan to be supported by other donors. AMPR anticipates working toward this action plan during Year 1, but the exact timing for completion will depend in part on other donors (notably the EU) and the level of buy-in from the government. The workshop planned in the latter part of 2019 to present the gold diagnostic results, ideally in association with an EU/OECD/RESOLVE training, will be key. RESOLVE will work alongside ENABEL to support the government and private sector in developing the action plan. AMPR will also identify any linkages with APCM-supported mining cooperatives, some of which may be involved in gold and could be good candidates for piloting responsible sourcing initiatives.

Results: The outgoing Minister of Mines and Geology set up an MMG Technical Committee on Gold to analyze the CAR gold sector engagement framework developed in the last quarter by AMPR's Technical Deputy. The committee recommends that the plan be expanded to include mapping gold sites in CAR, drafting a plan for the legal chain of traceability for gold, and working on a draft decree on implementing the gold certification mechanism in CAR. The team proposed a closed-door workshop to discuss and consolidate the MMG proposal with those in the AMPR gold sector engagement framework. AMPR's gold sector engagement framework proposes joint efforts to build the capacity of the CAR government on gold export policies and practices; assist the CAR government; help mining cooperatives meet

market expectations and opportunities for responsibly sourced gold through the Code of Risk mitigation for artisanal and small-scale miners engaging in Formal Trade (CRAFT); build awareness and the capacity of CAR government and private sector actors to promote responsibly sourced gold supply chains; and strengthen the capacity of National Union of CAR Mining Cooperatives (UNCMCA) to promote the small-scale gold sector in CAR. Following the replacement of the Minister of Mines and Geology, the committee awaits orientation from the new Minister on how to proceed. AMPR will follow up with the next Minister to prioritize this activity in the next quarter.

3.3.1.3 Activity 3.1.3: Develop Interactive Map of Diamond and Gold Site Locations

Description: This activity aims to replicate the mine site monitoring and interactive real-time mapping interface developed by IPIS in the DRC and to build on their conflict mapping work in CAR. Based on work plan discussions, AMPR moved this activity to Year 1, given its utility in developing the gold diagnostic and action plan. IPIS researchers collected data in gold mining areas, concurrently with KP Focal Points for diamond mining areas. AMPR also suggested the interactive map generated as a result of this research could be useful for the KP OF, should the MMG agree to integrate diamond data into the mapping interface. IPIS/AMPR held a workshop with the government in Year 2 on this topic.

Results: This activity was completed in Year 2, and USAID approved the related deliverable.

3.4 OBJECTIVE IV: IMPROVE USAID PROGRAMMING THROUGH INCREASED UNDERSTANDING OF LINKAGES BETWEEN ASM AND KEY DEVELOPMENTS

3.4.1 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4.1: ASSIST RELEVANT USAID OPERATING UNITS TO ASSESS THE LINK BETWEEN ASM AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

3.4.1.1 Activity 4.1.1: Prepare Outreach Documents

Description: This activity aims to prepare communication and outreach materials targeting USAID OUs on themes related to ASM and development. Should USAID request them, AMPR will prepare such documents during the work plan year.

Results: There were no activities undertaken this quarter.

3.4.1.2 Activity 4.1.2: Conduct Diagnostic of ASM Needs and Opportunities

Description: This activity aims to use desk research and limited consultations to create a global issue brief on key issues and opportunities in countries with USAID programming and where ASM is widely practiced.

Results: There were no activities undertaken this quarter.

3.4.1.3 Activity 4.1.3: Provide On-Call Technical Assistance

Description: This activity aims to provide expertise and assistance to USAID OUs as needed. At the time of work plan preparation, there were several possible activities, but none had been confirmed. The Technical Deputy/Component 4 Coordinator is to work with the AMPR Project Manager and USAID to respond to any requests through the organization of short-term technical assistance or other activities.

Results: Discussions at the end of the quarter were held with USAID Washington to plan for the research and writing of an Issue Brief entitled, "Mining and the Green Energy Transition: Review of International Development Challenges and Opportunities." The draft and final version will be submitted the next quarter.

3.4.2 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4.2: STRENGTHEN KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND UNDERSTANDING OF USAID OPERATING UNITS AND PARTNERS ON THE LINK BETWEEN ASM AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES.

3.4.2.1 Activity 4.2.1: Participate in International Forums on ASM Issues

Description: AMPR aims to participate in key international forums as a way to remain abreast of international trends and issues that will affect AMPR implementation, as well as contribute to international best practices.

Results: AMPR's COP and Technical Deputy participated in the virtual 2021 OECD forum on responsible mineral supply chains. The Technical Deputy participated virtually on a panel chaired by the WB to discuss the impact of COVID-19 on the ASM sector. The Technical Deputy discussed changes wrought by the pandemic on supply chains and due diligence systems. He highlighted how companies, communities, and programs adapted during the crisis and how such responses may be relevant to increasing long-term supply chain resilience in the face of future disruptions. Other key themes from the forum included the needed paradigm shift of moving from risk elimination to risk mitigation; preparing for EU regulations; addressing corruption risks in mineral supply chains; and understanding the cost and value of responsible sourcing. The forum was attended by over 300 global representatives of governments, INGOs, civil society, researchers, and up- and downstream mineral supply chain actors.



3.4.2.2 Activity 4.2.2: Share Knowledge on Linkages between ASM and Development Issues

Description: Similar to Activity 4.1.3, this activity aims to serve USAID OUs with specific knowledge needs with respect to ASM. This could include organizing presentations or trainings on ASM for missions or implementing partners or conducting diagnoses on ASM dynamics in the context of land tenure, agriculture, conservation, or other projects.

Results: The AMPR team has been actively involved in sharing knowledge and information gained from field experience. Project Manager Mark Freudenberger and COP Maxie Muwonge participate actively in various events around armed pastoralism ranging from a webinar to engagement with the State Department Working Group on Pastoralism. Technical Deputy Terah DeJong shared his valuable experiences on cooperative management at the KPCS Intercessional meetings. The team also organizes each month the technical coordination meetings between the AMPR, APCM, and GODICA projects and facilitates the monthly USAID Monthly Donor Coordination calls as well as the bi-monthly ASM Mining Forum.

Mark Freudenberger participated in a webinar hosted by Search for Common Ground, Concordis International, and Lost Child about pastoralism in CAR on July 1, for which the U.S. Ambassador to CAR made opening remarks. The webinar presented the opportunity to share with the U.S. Ambassador in CAR the Pastoralism Issue Brief completed this quarter on, "Pastoralism In Transition: Evolving Economic and Social Dynamics Between Livestock Herders, Farmers, and Miners In South-Western Central African Republic." In the next quarter, AMPR will coordinate with the new Minister of Livestock to organize a workshop to share the Issue Brief translated in French.

3.4.2.3 Activity 4.2.3: Publish Research in Peer-Reviewed Publications and For Various Portals

Description: This activity aims to position AMPR as a thought leader on ASM through the preparation of academic and generalist communication and research products.

Results: No peer reviewed publications were submitted this quarter under USAID financing.

3.4.3 COVID-19 AND AMPR INTERVENTIONS

3.4.3.1. COVID-19 Activities Implemented

Tetra Tech ARD Global COVID-19 Response: AMPR's COP participated in a call with the President of Tetra Tech ARD and senior Home Office officials of the Tetra Tech COVID-19 Emergency Response Team (ERT). Other participants included Tetra Tech COPs in various African countries. The team discussed how to continue maintaining Tetra Tech's commitment to respecting COVID-19 mitigation best practices to prevent the spread of the disease. The COPs shared experiences and challenges in applying the COVID-19 measures. The ERT took note of the needs of the various offices to coordinate needed support. Following the call, the Tetra Tech home office organized a virtual call where a Tetra Tech epidemiologist responded to staff in various countries on fear, facts, and false information surrounding the COVID-19 vaccination. Eight AMPR staff participated on the call and had their questions answered.

4.0 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

4.1 INCLUSION OF WOMEN AND OTHER VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

The CLPR general assemblies composed of representatives of local peace associations and religious and local leaders, voted eight women as members in the newly created CLPRs in Boda, Bossoui, and Ngotto. AMPR provided technical and logistical support to the MHASNR to organize preliminary meetings with representatives from local associations and organizations regarding the creations of the CLPRs and their roles. The MHASNR encourages the local peace actors to vote for CLPR members that are capable of providing community leadership to deal with peacebuilding and social cohesion challenges, which led to the selection of eight local women in substantive CLPR roles in their zones.

4.2 COORDINATION, COLLABORATION, AND INFORMATION SHARING WITH USAID MISSIONS AND OTHER USAID PARTNERS

USAID Monthly Coordination Calls: AMPR staff continued to actively participate in the USAID monthly coordination calls designed to share updates and improve coordination on project interventions. During the calls, AMPR and USAID also receive updates on the EU GODICA, WB PGRN, and APCM projects. AMPR compiles and shares notes on the monthly calls, which are complemented by the AMPR Weekly Updates, an effective tool for informing a wide range of actors on project advancements, challenges, and plans for the coming week.

CAR Mining Technical Coordination Meeting: AMPR and GODICA co-convened three virtual CAR mining technical coordination meetings in April, May, and June 2021. Other participants included USAID World Bank, PGRN, and the World Bank. The team discussed the advancements in support of the MMG to reform the CAR mining code and the extension of KP compliant zones. Others highlight from the meetings were the progress made by the WB to support the MMG functional review and the DCi mission to CAR to train BECDOR with the support of GODICA.

GODICA Technical Review Meeting. AMPR's COP participated in a meeting of the ENABEL technical committee to review the progress of the GODICA project. Other participants included the Head of Cooperation of EU in CAR, ENABEL County Director, GODICA project manager, and a MMG delegation led by the Chargé de Mission and the CAR KPPS. The team discussed key project realizations, the project's financial situation, areas of concern, and next steps. AMPR and GODICA agreed to continue supporting the KPPS, CLS-KP, BECDOR, and pisciculture livelihood activities for women and mixed-gender groups. GOIDCA's project manager requested an 11-month no-cost extension to December 31, 2022, which the technical committee accepted.



Photo 13: Meeting of ENABEL technical committee held at the Bangui Alliance Francaise. Photo by ENABEL.

4.3 OFFICES

Regional Offices in Nola, Carnot, & Boda: AMPR's regional offices were reopened this quarter after four months of closure due to the political crisis in CAR, which caused great insecurity in the country's interior. The AMPR Project Management and Safety & Security teams decided that the situation was stable enough for AMPR's field staff to return to their posts. The field team resumed working with the respective regional partners to accelerate project activities delayed due to the political-military crisis. The AMPR Bangui team is in constant contact with the regional office teams and local leaders to monitor security.

Power, Water, and Fuel Scarcity: Violent storms knocked down several grid towers in April, which resulted in complete power and water outages for two weeks followed by several weeks of partial power outages. The zone where the AMPR Bangui office is located only received electricity from 3:00 PM to 9:00 AM which forced the office to rely on the backup generator during most business hours until ENERCA, the national electricity supplier, repaired the grid towers in late May. The AMPR project decided to build a water tower to serve as an emergency water supply for its office during water cutoffs. The vendor will complete the work at the beginning of the next quarter.

Bangui and the rest of the country also witnessed a shortage of petrol and diesel fuel, which are essential to fuel motorcycles, generators, and vehicles. As a contingency plan, the AMPR management team decided to always keep an emergency fuel stock as a contingency measure to deal with the shortage, which became recurrent this quarter.



Photo 14: Vehicles and motorbikes queuing to get fuel at Tradex fuel station in Bangui. Photo by Linca Tuyisenge.

4.4 STAFFING

AMPR recruited two new employees: St-Cyr Ngana-Dora, Component I Coordinator (key personnel) and Vincent de Paul Ferema, a Senior Community Mobilizer. Mr. Ngana-Dora brings 15 years of experience to the project. He is specialized in mining administration and exploitation and has spent the past 13 years managing CAR's northwest and southwest regions. He obtained an official letter granting him leave of absence from the Ministry of Mines and Geology before joining the project.

The AMPR Project Management Team has revisited the job description of the Compliant Zones Expansion Specialist role and published a call for applications to replace Hervé Pounou, who left the project last year. AMPR intends to hire and onboard the best candidate during the next quarter.

With profound sadness, the AMPR team learned that Mathias Denamse, an employee working for AFPE as a fisheries specialist on the EU-GODICA project, died on May 13, 2021, from injuries resulting from a motorcycle accident. The Carnot-based AMPR and AFPE employees working on livelihood activities had been sharing offices since January 2020.

At the end of the quarter, the Finance and Administration Manager, Linca Tuyisenge, took three weeks of Home Leave in Burundi. The COP will take leave early next quarter. The project has decided to institute leave for the Finance and Administrative Manager and the COP every four months to avoid burnout.

4.5 SECURITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Improved Security and Political Situation: The security situation in CAR gradually improved during the past quarter, which allowed AMPR to resume field trips on a regular basis. GoCAR revised the curfew time from 8:00 PM – 05:00 AM to 10:00 PM – 05:00 AM due to improved security following the defeat of several armed groups across the country by the national army FACA and its military allies. The country remains in a state of emergency, which was declared in January 2021.

Orange Services Disrupted in CAR: Orange Internet, calling, and mobile money services were disconnected country-wide for 21 days, following a fire at Orange Central Africa's office on June 6, which destroyed technical equipment. Orange offers the widest coverage in the country, therefore operations of businesses, companies, and organizations faced serious disruption during this period. The project set up a Telecel backup, which was unstable due to its overwhelming number of new subscribers. The calling services were restored at the end of the quarter, with Orange indicating that all their services will be fully restored at the beginning of next quarter.

New CAR Government: After the resignation of CAR's former Prime Minister along with his entire cabinet, the CAR President nominated a new Prime Minister, Henri-Marie Dondra, who served in the previous government as the Minister of Finance and Budget. Following the new Prime Minister's recommendations, the CAR President nominated new government members, including a new Minister of Mines and Geology, Rufin Benam Beltoungou. Virginie Baikoua continues her role as Minister of the renamed MHASNR (previously the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation).

COVID-19 Updates: On May 20, 2021, GoCAR launched its COVID-19 vaccination campaign with the support of partners, notably the World Health Organization, United Nations Children's Fund, and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance. The campaign began with the symbolic vaccination of members of the government and health workers. The Ministry of Health reported that 78,695 people were vaccinated in 10 prefectures and the capital Bangui between May 20 and June 23. Frontline health personnel, vulnerable people aged 50 and above, religious leaders, traders, community liaison volunteers, transporters, and journalists were targeted by the campaign. CAR has also vaccinated personnel of international development partners, which has enabled AMPR's two international staff and six national staff to get vaccinated at the Institut Pasteur Bangui. As of June 30, 2021, the Ministry of Health has recorded 11,061 COVID-19 cases, including 98 deaths. However, according to the United Nations Humanitarian Coordination Office, the number of confirmed cases should be interpreted with caution given the limited testing capacities and the government's policy to limit tests to suspected cases and high-risk individuals.

The CAR National Republican Consultations: In May, CAR's President announced the end of the national republican consultations and the beginning of the republican dialogue. He met with 203 leaders from Bangui, Bimbo, Begoua, the sub-prefects, civil society, religious leaders, and political leaders, except some Coalition of Democratic Opposition 2020 members. He also consulted the technical and financial partners and former CAR presidents. They formulated recommendations and national priorities for dialogue, and agreed on the format and facilitators for the republican dialogue. The President nominated a committee in charge of organizing the republican dialogue, which will start work in the next quarter.

COVID-19 Situation in AMPR Office: After several staff members tested positive for COVID-19 in April, the AMPR Bangui office was immediately closed, and all staff were sent home to quarantine for at least 14 days in accordance with Tetra Tech's policy. The disinfection of working areas took place while the office was closed. The Project Management Team only allowed staff to return to the office after completing the mandatory quarantine and testing negative twice. The offices are now cleaned twice a

day, with an emphasis on shared high-touch surfaces such as doors and window handles, countertops, bathroom surfaces, toilets, and water taps.

Voice of America: The U.S. Ambassador to CAR and the CAR Minister of Communication and Media signed an accord to allow Voice of America to transmit its programs in Bangui. The Ambassador emphasized that Voice of America is a communication tool that is very important in disseminating credible information and an opportunity for those who want to perfect their English.

5.0 PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Comment on progress: Tetra Tech's HO MEL Specialist completed the AMPR Data Quality Assessment (DQA), which was shared with USAID. The assessment proposed best practices to strengthen AMPR's MEL practices. Overall, the evaluation found that the project has designed and maintained a strong MEL system. A detailed review was conducted for the three prioritized indicators 6, 7, and 11, plus a brief review of additional non-prioritized indicators 2, 5, 8, 10, 12, and 13. AMPR's MEL Officer continued to work with the Component Coordinators to collect and classify documentation for each activity per the Year 3 Work Plan. He also organized training for the AMPR field team on the project indicators data requirements.

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y1 TARGET	Y1 RESULT	Y2 TARGET	Y2 RESULT	Y3 TARGET	Y3 RESULT	LOP TARGET	COMMENTS ON PROGRESS
1	Percentage of estimated rough diamond production in KP-compliant zones that is legally exported from CAR	8% ¹	15%	12%	25%	11%	40%	46%	60%	Data from the MMG annual report of January to December 2020 and export data of January to May 2021
2	Percentage of major diamond-mining sub-prefectures in the Western part of the country authorized by the KP to export rough diamonds	31% ²	50%	50%	50%	50%	75%	50%	100%	As above
3	Number of licensed (registered) artisanal miners	1,000 ³	1,500	1,458	2,000	1,006 ⁴	2,000	464	3,000	Artisanal miners in the KP compliant zones of Berberati (156), Boda (163),

¹ The baseline of 8% is derived by dividing the exports from 2018 (approximately 13,000 carats) over the estimated production from the 5 KP-compliant zones in 2017 (164,000 carats). The U.S. Geological Survey did not estimate production for 2018 at the time of writing, but there is no reason to believe that it decreased. On the contrary, PRADD II georeferencing in April and May 2018 showed mining at a constant intensity in all zones. The figure of 13,000 carats of exports does not include approximately 63,000 carats exported in early 2018 but which were held up from 2017 due to unanswered questions by the KP Monitoring Team.

² AMPR estimates that 32 of the country's 72 sub-prefectures have diamond mining or potential diamond mining. Of these, 16 are considered by experts and by the GoCAR as concentrating the vast majority of the Western region's production and have been identified by the GoCAR as *priority zones* for which approval from the KP is actively being sought. At the beginning of the project, 5 of these 16 are deemed compliant by the KP; the baseline is therefore 31%.

³ This figure is an estimate based on available government data for the number of miners registered in 2018. Because this data is not fully centralized in Bangui, but remains in the provinces, an exact figure is not possible. In the first year, AMPR built relationships with relevant services who keep track of this data and is addressing data collection and management as part of its activities.

⁴ 484 artisanal miners of the 1,006 paid for their license and mining documents in the areas of Carnot, Berberati, Nola, Boda, Boganda, and Mbaïki. The data is taken from the minutes of the quarterly meetings of the CLS.

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y1 TARGET	Y1 RESULT	Y2 TARGET	Y2 RESULT	Y3 TARGET	Y3 RESULT	LOP TARGET	COMMENTS ON PROGRESS
										Boganangone (4), Nola (105), and Carnot (36).
4	Number of diamond buyers (collectors and buying houses) making purchases with official purchase slips	200 ⁵	200	206	225	135 ⁶	250		300	
5	Percentage of artisanal miners in project intervention zones with basic knowledge of KP and Mining Code	35%	N/A	35%	N/A	N/A	50%		75%	
	Men	33%		33%						
	Women	2%		2%						
6	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States Government (USG) assistance (Standard F Indicator EG.10.4-1)	0	1	0	1	2	1		5	
	Number of total related to women's equal rights									
	Stage 1: Analyzed									
	Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation									
	Stage 3: Reanalyzed/drafted based on the results of public/stakeholder consultation									
	Stage 4: Presented for legislation/decreed									
	Stage 5: Passed/approved									
	Stage 6: Passed for which implementation has begun									
7	Number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure as a result of USG assistance (Standard F Indicator EG.10.4-8)	1,800 ⁷	N/A	N/A	N/A		1920		2,040	

⁵ The baseline figure shows the approximate number of registered dealers (collectors and buying houses), not the number of *active and legal* dealers. At present, the government's data does not allow easy disaggregation of the number of actors versus the number of actors who are legally purchasing, a distinction that AMPR capacity building will make possible.

⁶ The data for this indicator depends on the processing of the purchase slip, which is done at the end of the calendar year when the diamond buyers return the purchase slip books.

⁷ The KAP survey in the first year found that 75% of mine managers perceived their tenure rights as secure. Based on a population estimate of 2,400, the baseline is therefore 1,800 people. The end-of-project target assumes a 5% increase (120 people) in each of the two remaining KAP surveys.

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y1 TARGET	Y1 RESULT	Y2 TARGET	Y2 RESULT	Y3 TARGET	Y3 RESULT	LOP TARGET	COMMENTS ON PROGRESS
8	Number of villages having formalized and strengthened their natural resource management capacity	0	0	0	5	1	5		20 ⁸	
9	Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance (Standard F Indicator DR.3.1-2)	0	0	0	2	1 ⁹	3		15	The security situation has slowed down advancements.
10	Number of USG-supported events, trainings, or activities designed to build support for peace or reconciliation among key actors to the conflict (Standard F Indicator PS.6.2-3)	0	0	0	10	2	15		50	The security situation has slowed down advancements.
11	Number of local women participating in a substantive role or position in a peacebuilding process supported with USG assistance (Standard F Indicator GNDR-10)	0	10	25	5		5	8	30	Women voted into leadership roles in the three new CLPRs of Boda.
12	Number of consensus-building forums (multi-party, civil/security sector, and/or civil/political) held with USG assistance (Standard F Indicator DR.3.1-3)	0	2	2	3	2	5		20	
13	Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance (Standard F Indicator EG.10.4-3)	0	5	0	10	18	15		50	
	<i>Disputes resolved by local authorities</i>									
	<i>Disputes resolved by contractors</i>									
	<i>Disputes resolved by mediators</i>									
	<i>Disputes resolved by courts</i>									
14	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (Standard F Indicator EG.3.2-1)	0	0	0	250	52	250		1,000	

⁸ This figure is an estimate of the number of villages that could be part of the ZEA pilots or that sign formal land-use planning agreements related to natural resources.

⁹ Based on a systematic review of AMPR's project indicators at the end of Year 2, the project has determined that the trainings it conducted with CLPRs in Year 1 did not satisfy the requirements of this indicator. As such the Year 1 results have been revised down to zero for both Indicators 9 and 10. In Year 2, the priority was given to orienting the CLPRs on their roles and mandates as recommended by the expert CLPR evaluation conducted in Y2 Q2; however, the project will put a strong emphasis on training CLPRs in conflict resolution skills and consensus-building in the second half of Year 3.

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y1 TARGET	Y1 RESULT	Y2 TARGET	Y2 RESULT	Y 3 TARGET	Y3 RESULT	LOP TARGET	COMMENTS ON PROGRESS
	Type of Individual: Producer					52				
	Type of Individual: Government Agents									
	Type of Individual: Private Sector Firm									
	Type of Individual: Civil Society									
	Men					33				
	Women					19				
15	Number of gold mining sites integrated into the interactive mapping system	0	0	0	300	322	0		300	
16	Number of activities benefitting USAID OUs aimed at improving the understanding of linkages between ASM and key development issues	0	2	3	2	3	2		10	

ANNEX I: SNAPSHOT



SUCCESS STORY

Regional Consultative Meetings on the New Central African Mining Code



Participants at the regional consultative meetings in Bouar on the review of the CAR Mining Code. Photo by Guy Sesengue.

AMPR provided technical and logistical support to the Committee reviewing the CAR Mining Code in organizing two regional consultative meetings in the Ministry of Mines and Geology (MMG) Regional Divisions of Berberati and Bouar. The two-day meeting was attended by 60 participants in each region representing the supply chain actors—namely, collectors, mining companies, regional directors of the MMG, the Ministry of Water and Forest, the Mining Police, Civil Society, and local administrators.

The methodology consisted of dividing the 60 participants of each region into four working groups. Each group was assigned chapters in the new draft Mining Code, which they reviewed article by article. A member of the Committee reviewing the Mining Code was assigned to each group as a facilitator to help the groups interpret the respective articles. At the end of the two days of group discussions, each group documented the feedback, which they shared in the plenary. The participants proposed the following key recommendations:

1) Support for the creation of three mining funds including a Geological, Mining and Training Research Fund (FRGMF), a Local Development Mining Fund (FMDL), and a Mine Closure and Site Rehabilitation Fund (FFMRS).

2) A Semi-Mechanized Artisanal Exploitation License is granted by right to any holder of a Prospection Authorization who has provided proof of the existence of secondary or tertiary deposits. It is granted by the *arrêté* of the Minister in charge of Mines to mining cooperatives having submitted a request in accordance with the existing mining regulations.

3) Any holder of a mining title is subject to the annual payment of tax established according to the surface area. 20% of the amount of the said tax is paid to the *collectivité territoriale* where the mining title is located.

4) Companies, mining cooperatives, and promoters of artisanal mining zones (ZEA) are required to keep accounts in accordance with the OHADA Act relating to company accounts.

5) The National Society of Gems and Minerals of the Central African Republic (GEMINCA) should work in competition with potential *bureaux d'achats*. GEMINCA's monopoly to purchase and export mineral substances should be opposed as it will kill the sector, based on CAR's unsuccessful experience with COMIGEM.

6) As a measure against fraud, imprisonment for two to five years and/or a fine ranging from 500,000 XAF to 50,000,000 XAF (or two times the value of seized goods), is proposed for persons who engage in the unlawful purchase, sale, or processing of gold, rough diamonds, and other mineral substances.

Copies of each group report were shared with the Committee for integration into the next draft of the CAR Mining Code. Prior to the regional consultations, AMPR produced a technical note analyzing good artisanal and small-scale mining practices and 50 key recommendations that committee included in the new draft of the Mining Code discussed at the regional consultations.

ANNEX 2: LIST OF MEDIA

Local and national media covered the June 11 CTRTJR-RCA meeting hosted by the MMG.

AMPR organized Nagbata Magazine radio series roundtables in Bangui, Berberati, and Nola on the KPCS in CAR, women's role in the CAR mining sector, and social cohesion. The roundtables were broadcast on national and community radios.

Local and regional media covered the regional Mining Code consultative meeting with local actors organized by AMPR in Beberati and Bouar. Below is a breakdown of the coverage:

Table 3: Media Coverage of AMPR Activities

Media	Activities		
	Nagbata Magazine	CTRTJR-RCA Meeting	CAR Mining Code Review
Radios			
Ndekeluka	✓	✓	
Radio Centrafrique		✓	✓
RJDH	✓	✓	
Eternel Sauve le Coeur de l'Afrique (ESCA)		✓	
Radio la Voix du Citoyen (RAVOCI)		✓	
Television Centrafrique (TVCA)		✓	✓
Kuli-Ndunga	✓		
Zukpana	✓		✓
Siriri			✓
Maigaro			✓

ANNEX 3: PROJECT STAFF

NAME	TITLE	EMAIL
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ANNEX 4: GENERATED DATA

No new data generated during this reporting period.

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